AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

Matters Relating to Water Right, Irrigation and Agriculture.

Discussion Before The Convention Committee—Who Are Drawing in It Exhaustive Consideration.

By special invitation of the committee on agriculture, etc., a portion of the irrigation committee for Utah appeared before them on March 15th, 1895, and by request of Chairman Murdock of the committee the News gives that portion of the proceedings which is of public interest.

The meeting opened with the following remarks received by the secretary of Utah's irrigation committee:

I am requested by your chairman to give you some of the reasons which induced the Utah irrigation committee to take exceptions to your Resolutions relating to the adoption of irrigation principles in our Constitution.

Early after their appointment, all other Utah in the acceptance of the office of the committee they determined to give your acceptance serious in the entire laws of states every state regulating irrigation, and with a view to provide for Utah such constitutional provisions which seemed to be wanted conditions, they go to the states from which we were finally advised as a basis for precedents in the formation, which is known as the Wyoming constitution.

This having satisfied all the results of the past five years, had been considered as a model, and is being very generally adopted by other states of the arid region. In most instances amendments, for the benefit of novelty having it in their original modification, they found that some of the same declarations of the kind was absolutely essential.

The object is to secure to Utah such constitutional provisions as will prevent partisan legislation in the future, which may be as serious as it has played elsewhere.

I will give the interpretation, gentlemen, and state that the experience of legislation of adjoining states have shown that owing to the very same lack of constitutional provision such surrounding legislation overlooks to keep in back with that which is predominant and numerous, and without going into more detail I merely mention that so late last night of the new states of the West are suffering from that very fact.

As secretary of the committee I was well pleased my statement by saying that knowing as we do of the character of the men composing this committee, the wise adoption of these suggesting surrounding that they deemed would be for the best interest of all our people is apparent. When I give to you the names of this committee, gentlemen, I think you will near me out in that statement.

For chairman it has the honorable gentleman who sits here close by, Judge L. W. Shurtleff, whom I believe you all know very well, he is a member of Congressional executive committee of the Irrigation Congress; the Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon is a gentleman universally well known in this Territory, and who has a national reputation; Col. E. H. Rollins, you know, I believe most of you have heard of already as being one of those who is putting in very large works in the Territory in the vicinity of Ogden; H. C. Lit. Wantage, of Salt Lake City, is a gentleman well known to you, and position who the city government of Salt Lake well in connection with real estate affairs; and Mr. W. H. Rowe, who has charge of the big works in Cottonwood, these gentlemen composed this committee, and it would be, as I stated before, most unwise for me to stand to think that any one of them would permit anything to have passed who would not be to the highest and most interested.

As my remarks this morning will, by request, be confined to the consideration of the proposed constitution, I would request that at some other time we may have opportunity of speaking the remarks the chief provisions, and further, should I not make myself clear in any of my remarks, or other anything that the committee may wish to be explained, I will endeavor to answer them to the best of my ability, as I know the gentlemen representing the committee here directly will also gladly do.

It is perhaps well that the suggestions which we have presented to relat for the consideration of the Convention have been questioned as to their wisdom, when brought in contrast of Utah's better understanding of the whole subject may be arrived at.

Now when the Utah Irrigation commission transmitted to you memorials and a proposed constitutional provisions with respect to the best interests of the state of Utah in the matter of irrigation rights, they were somewhat surprised to find their suggestions disregarded. Now, I am given at the time of the Union there not to be discussion of our territory, seems that comprise comprehension of the law and of the law alone. The amendment of the Constitution has been to show that it is a matter of the state of Utah to make new rules in its laws to fix Uncle Sam's which be Delaware of Utah and to convert and municipal of Utah that what is intended is state.

All vested rights are respecting by the Congress of the Federal government to the new State of Utah. Further, it right to want to know any time when it was disputed in the memory of the best minds of the West, or in a constitutional form to new states governing water matters the arid region. Further, when state states the interests of the people has always been one of Utah's greatest.

During the last five years it has been irrigation matters very lightly, not only that, but it has seemed to the people were that it is profitable and has been profitable as a business of conducting practically on new ideas. It seems to have been, and is, the pleasure of the people that they are only desire to manage and take care of that which is most important to them, but they have shown who in the world that they are capable of doing it, and when they propose to take over to the young State that would be more peace in the United States, it is nothing more than right that they should make the rules and regulations for their own and at the time that time that be to be treated, as we have been in the other young new states.

Water, of all the resources of the Territory, would be found to be the source of all our wealth, and it is the second general security and everything

to people in these states is essential to our welfare, and that a law that we must make amendments to our laws and to provide for the rights of the people, and the rights of the people, and the rights of the people, and